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CLERK. U.S. DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

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Attorneys for Plaintiff United States of America

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

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'03 CV 01 7 4.9

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

v.

CITY OF SAN DIEGO.

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Defendant.

'03 CV 01349K

NO.

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COMPLAINT FOR CIVIL PENALTIES AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF

Plaintiff United States of America ("United States"), on behalf of the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA"), by the Attorney General of the United States and through the undersigned counsel, hereby alleges as follows:

JURISDICTION

1. The United States brings this complaint for civil penalties and injunctive relief, pursuant to Section 309(b) and (d) of the Clean Water Act ("CWA" or "Act"), 33 U.S.C. §§ 1319(b), (d). This Court has jurisdiction over the parties to, and the subject matter of, this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C.

- §§ 1331, 1345, & 1355(a), and 33 U.S.C. § 1319(b).
- 2 Venue is proper in this judicial district,
- 3 | pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(b), (c) & 1395(a), and 33 U.S.C.
- 4 | § 1319(b), because the transactions and events giving rise to
- 5 this action occurred in this district and the Defendant is
- 6 located here.

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3. The undersigned attorneys are authorized to bring this action, pursuant to CWA Section 506, 33 U.S.C. § 1366, and 28 U.S.C. §§ 515, 516, & 519.

PARTIES

- 4. Plaintiff is the United States of America, acting on behalf of EPA.
- 5. Defendant is the City of San Diego ("Defendant" or "City"). The City is a "municipality," as defined by CWA Section 502(4), 33 U.S.C. § 1362(4), and is regulated as a "person" under the Act, as defined by CWA Section 502(5), 33 U.S.C. § 1362(5).

RELATED CASE

6. This action is related, within the meaning of CivLR 40.1(f), to <u>San Diego BayKeeper and Surfrider Foundation v.</u>

<u>City of San Diego</u>, No. 01cv0550-B (POR), which is also an action against the City for the City's violations of the CWA, as described below.

STATUTORY BACKGROUND

- 7. CWA Section 301, 33 U.S.C. § 1311, prohibits discharges of pollutants except in accordance with that Section and, inter alia, CWA Section 402, 33 U.S.C. § 1342.
- 8. CWA Section 502(6), 33 U.S.C. § 1362(6), defines "pollutant" broadly to cover a wide range of materials and

specifically includes "solid waste," "sewage," and "garbage."

- 9. CWA Section 502(12), 33 U.S.C. § 1362(12), defines "discharge of a pollutant" to mean, <u>inter alia</u>, the addition of any pollutant to "navigable waters."
- 10. CWA Section 502(7), 33 U.S.C. § 1362(7), defines "navigable waters" to mean "the waters of the United States, including the territorial seas."
- 11. CWA Section 502(14), 33 U.S.C. § 1362(14), defines "point source" to mean, inter alia, "any discernible, confined and discrete conveyance, including but not limited to any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, [or] discrete fissure . . . from which pollutants are or may be discharged."
- 12. CWA Section 402, 33 U.S.C. § 1342, establishes the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System ("NPDES") program, under which authorized states, with EPA approval, may issue permits governing the discharge of pollutants from regulated sources. The State of California ("State"), through its several Regional Water Quality Control Boards ("RWQCBs"), has in place an EPA-approved NPDES program.
- 13. The CWA regulations at 40 C.F.R. § 403.3 define a "publicly-owned treatment works" ("POTW") as a treatment works owned by a State or municipality, including any facilities that store, treat, recycle, or reclaim municipal sewage or liquid industrial wastes. It also includes sewers, pipes, and other conveyances if used to convey waste water to a POTW treatment plant.
- 14. The CWA regulates POTWs under, <u>inter alia</u>, the regulations at 40 C.F.R. Part 122, which implement the NPDES

permit program.

15. Pursuant to CWA Section 309(a)(3), 33 U.S.C. § 1319(a)(3), whenever any person is found to be in violation of, inter alia, CWA Section 301, 33 U.S.C. § 1311, or any condition or limitation contained in a permit issued under CWA Section 402, 33 U.S.C. § 1342, EPA may issue an administrative order requiring compliance, or EPA may authorize suit in federal district court, pursuant to CWA Section 309(b).

- 16. Pursuant to CWA Section 309(b), EPA may bring suit for appropriate relief, including a temporary or permanent injunction, for any violation for which the Agency could issue an administrative order pursuant to Section 309(a). Such injunctive relief may include an order restraining the violator from further violations or compelling the violator to comply with the Act.
- 17. Pursuant to CWA Section 309(d), as adjusted by the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996, Pub. L. No. 104-134, 110 Stat. 1321 (Apr. 26, 1996), and 40 C.F.R. §§ 19.2 & 19.4 (Table), a person violating, inter alia, CWA Section 301, 33 U.S.C. § 1311, or a condition or limitation contained in a permit issued under CWA Section 402, 33 U.S.C. § 1342, shall be subject to civil penalties of up to \$27,500 per day for each violation.
- 18. CWA Section 309(g)(6)(A)(iii), 33 U.S.C. § 1319(g)(6)(A)(iii), provides that a violation "for which . . . [a] State has issued a final order not subject to further judicial review and the violator has paid a penalty assessed under . . . comparable State law, . . . shall not be the subject of a civil penalty action under [CWA § 309(d)]"

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NOTICE TO THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

- 19. In accordance with CWA Section 309(b), notice of the commencement of this action has been given to the State.
- 20. The United States understands that, in accordance with CWA Section 309(e), 33 U.S.C. § 1319(e), the State of California, on behalf of the San Diego RWOCB, intends to file its own complaint to be joined with this action.

GENERAL ALLEGATIONS

- 21. The City owns and operates several POTWs that are regulated under the CWA. Those POTWs collect, treat, and dispose of sanitary sewage in the metropolitan San Diego area, serving a population of two million people.
- The City's POTWs include the Point Loma Wastewater Treatment Plant and ocean outfall, the North City Reclamation Plant, and the South Bay Reclamation Plant, together with approximately 3,000 miles of collection system lines and 82 pump stations (collectively, the "POTW system").
- The City currently uses the Point Loma ocean outfall to discharge all treated waste from its POTW system, an average of 180 million gallons per day of sewage treated to the advanced primary level, which is then discharged to the Pacific Ocean.
- The Point Loma plant operates under a modified 24. NPDES permit issued, on November 9, 1995, jointly by EPA Region 9 and the San Diego RWQCB, pursuant to CWA Section 301(h),
- 33 U.S.C. § 1311(h) (the "1995 permit").
- The 1995 permit contains the following conditions governing discharges from the City's POTW system: (1) A.11

prohibits the discharge of waste causing flow, ponding, or surfacing on lands not owned or controlled by the City; (2) A.12 prohibits dumping, deposition, or discharge of waste into waters of the State or adjacent to such waters, such that it may be transported to State waters; (3) A.13 prohibits the discharge of waste into storm drains; (4) A.14 prohibits the discharge of treated or untreated sewage to waters of the State or to a storm drain; and (5) A.23 prohibits the discharge of waste in any location not authorized by the permit.

- 26. Standard Provision 1.d. of the 1995 permit requires that "[t]he permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit."
- its POTW collection and conveyance system. On June 9, 1997, the Court entered a Stipulated Final Order for Injunctive Relief in United States v. The City of San Diego, No. 88cvl101-B, pursuant to which the City undertook to implement certain measures designed to address spills from its POTW system. The Stipulated Final Order required, in part, that the City replace or rehabilitate 60 miles (out of approximately 200 miles) of its concrete sewer mains. The Stipulated Final Order also required the City to prepare a sewer pump station and force main audit; expand the residential grease program; upgrade its information management system, including a trunk sewer study and model development; and fund \$300,000 per year for chemical root-

inhibitor.

- 28. Despite entry of the Stipulated Final Order and work performed under that Order, since 1997 over 1,500 spills have occurred from the City's POTW system, resulting in the illegal discharge of over 42 million gallons of raw sewage.
- 29. Untreated sewage contains organic matter, bacteria and other potential pathogens, all of which are harmful to the environment, including marine life. Similarly, the pathogens released from raw sewage create a potential public health risk if humans come into contact with the sewage.
- 30. The RWQCB has assessed civil penalties, pursuant to its authorities under the California Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, for certain of the City's spills.

FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF

- 31. Paragraphs 1 through 30, above, are incorporated herein by reference as if fully set forth below.
- 32. The 1995 permit prohibits spills of sewage from the City's POTW collection and conveyance system.
- 33. The spills from the City's POTW collection and conveyance system constitute unpermitted discharges of pollutants to waters of the United States or discharges that are likely to enter waters of the United States, or constitute violations of the terms of the 1995 permit, set forth in Paragraphs 25 and 26, above, including the requirement to properly operate and maintain the City's system.
- 34. Each of Defendant's spills constitutes a violation of CWA Sections 301 and 402, 33 U.S.C. §§ 1311, 1342.
 - 35. Under CWA Section 309(d), 33 U.S.C. § 1319(d),

Defendant is liable for civil penalties of up to \$27,500 per day for each day of each violation.

SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF

- 36. Paragraphs 1 through 30, above, are incorporated herein by reference as if fully set forth below.
- 37. Defendant's spills from its POTW collection and conveyance system constitute ongoing violations of CWA Sections 301 and 402, 33 U.S.C. §§ 1311, 1342.
- 38. Under CWA Section 309(b), 33 U.S.C. § 1319(b), this Court may issue an order requiring Defendant to come into compliance with all terms of the 1995 permit governing the City's sewage collection and conveyance system and to otherwise come into compliance with the CWA and cease its unpermitted discharges of sewage.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff United States of America prays for a judgment of this Court:

- 1. Assessing civil penalties against Defendant, pursuant to CWA Section 309(d), 33 U.S.C. § 1319(d), of up to \$27,500 per day for each day of each violation of the CWA, as alleged herein;
- 2. Enjoining Defendant, pursuant to CWA Section 309(b), 33 U.S.C. § 1319(b), to take all measures necessary to achieve compliance with all permit terms governing its POTW collection and conveyance system and to otherwise come into compliance with the CWA and cease its unpermitted discharges of sewage;
 - 3. Awarding the United States its costs in this

	action; and
2	4. Granting such further relief as may be
3	appropriate.
4	Respectfully submitted,
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6	Dated: Muly 3, 2003 Thomas h. Sonsonetti/by Whi
7	THOMAS L. SANSONETTI Assistant Attorney General
8	Environment and Natural resources Division
9	United States Department of Justice Washington, D.C 20530
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11	Dated: July 3, 2003 May 2
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